

## Description

Used in almost EVERY expository non-fiction text. The entire text may be devoted to describing something (Whales), but usually it is integrated with other structures.

Description is BASIC to providing information.

Description paragraphs focus on a single topic.

The leader of an elephant herd is always the oldest female, known as the matriarch. She remembers where the deepest water holes are and knows the best places to find food.

Safari, Bateman

The writer has to decide how much description to provide and then must use language that rouses sensory images and helps the reader visualize how something looked, felt to the touch, smelled, sounded, tasted, or felt while moving.

Squeeze your arm and pat your knees to feel the bones inside. Like you, a bat has a hard, bony inside framework, or skeleton, that gives its body shape. Now bend your fingers, arms, and legs. The body can only bend where bones meet. The bat's body, like yours, is made up of different kinds of bones.

Outside and Inside Bats, Markle

1. Understand the important details.
2. Bring them together in a larger vision.
3. Make inferences from the sensory images (For example, what does bony feel like?)
4. Make connections between your own experiences and the description (Have you seen bats before? Felt them?)

**Using Language to Provide DETAILS and form IMAGES so that readers can determine how something looks, moves, taste, smells, or feels**